

require it; (5) examination for hook-worm disease and treatment of those infected; (6) a fly-proof latrine at every home to prevent soil pollution and its attendant diseases, such as hook-worm disease, typhoid fever, diarrhea, and dysentery; (7) infant welfare work; (8) free typhoid and smallpox vaccination, and (9) the establishment of a permanent health department.

North Carolina is among the leaders in county health work. Beginning in June, 1917, with the organization of a department of health in Wilson county, the work has since developed until in November, 1920, there are in North Carolina nineteen county health departments. In one year the State appropriation for health work was increased approximately by \$75,000. This was largely due to the demonstration work done by the International Health Board.

In each State the co-ordination of the separate county health departments is effected through a central bureau of county health work, or rural sanitation, which is an integral part of the State Board of Health.

1153. The North Carolina Tuberculosis Association. The Association works through the Bureau of Tuberculosis, whose activities it helps to finance and enlarge. Its work is first **educational**—the dissemination of better knowledge by means of pamphlets, lectures, newspaper articles, lantern slides, moving pictures and personal correspondence. In 1921 it will issue a monthly bulletin of 50,000 copies. It finances the work among the colored population, an account of which is contained below, Pa. 1155A, paying the salary of the Director of Health Education, part-time services of the Industrial Supervisors, and other expenses. It makes appropriations for public health nursing in towns among both white and colored, and has recently instituted a scholarship fund for registered nurses who take a course in the tuberculosis branch of public health nursing.

The association is interested in occupational therapy and has provided a building at the State Sanatorium for the use of patients in this work.

It entirely finances the traveling tuberculosis **diagnostic clinics** which are held at any point where six persons or more desire examination. These examinations are usually held under the direction of the county health officer or where there is none, the public health nurse. From one to two weeks are devoted to each county. At these clinics the Clinic Physician lectures on the care and prevention of tuberculosis. As one result of this work, two counties have been interested in establishing sanatoria.

1154. Hospital Accommodation for Tubercular Patients In North Carolina. Exclusive of the large Public Health Service Hospital at Oteen for ex-service men and nurses suffering from tuberculosis, there